

WASHINGTON STATE PATROL

QUARTERLY REPORT FOR AGENCY BUREAUS

APRIL – JUNE 2002

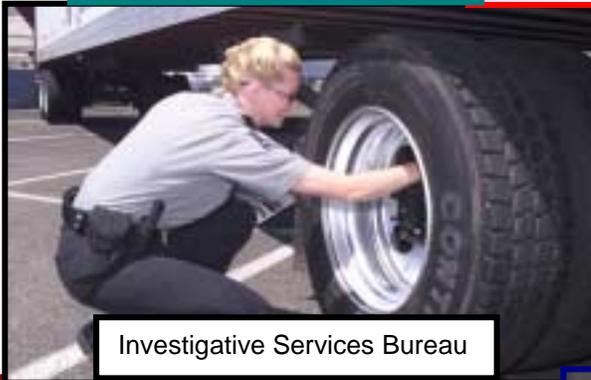


Chief Ronal W. Serpas

Forensic Laboratory Services Bureau



Fire Protection Bureau



Investigative Services Bureau



Management Services Bureau



Field Operations Bureau



Technical Services Bureau

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Washington State Patrol Chief Ronal W. Serpas' Open Editorial Letter

The Washington State Patrol (WSP) is staffed with over 1,100 officers and 1,100 professional staff who are dedicated to providing the finest in quality programs and services. Our personnel perform a wide variety of activities (e.g., Fire Marshals, Detectives, Communications Officers, Budget Analysts, Forensic Scientists, and Commercial Vehicle Enforcement) to help improve the quality of life in Washington State.

Any reduction of collisions results in less injuries, fewer roadway deaths, and less traffic congestion. Traffic congestion caused by collisions has an enormous cost to us all. The WSP believes that through **enforcement, education, and assistance**, we can make a difference in roadway safety for our children, families, and friends.

The WSP has refocused on its core traffic law enforcement activities (DUI, aggressive driving, seatbelt compliance, and dangerous speeding) believed to be most likely to maximize the intended results of saving lives, reducing injuries, protecting property, and facilitating the flow of traffic.

Beginning in January of 2002, we initiated weekly accountability meetings within the WSP. At these meetings, District and Division Commanders report to the Chief on all levels of the agency they are responsible for and answer in-depth questions about how they are accomplishing their mission, creatively solving problems with communities, working with other criminal justice system partners, and a full accounting of their budget management and expenditures. These weekly accountability meetings are making a difference!

I would like to share with you some exciting information in just one area of our accountability lead strategy of providing the best service: roadway safety from January 2002 to June 2002, compared to the same period in 2001.

- 1,499 more DUI's were arrested, a 23% increase
- 44,241 more speeding tickets were issued, a 58% increase
- 13,377 more seatbelt tickets were issued, a 65% increase
- 7,096 more traffic stops for aggressive driving, a 109% increase
- District Warrant Apprehension Teams (reinstated in early 2002) arrested 899 court ordered warrant violators, with \$1.8 million of bail/bond subject to forfeiture

- Fatal collisions reported to the WSP are down 12%, or 18 fewer collisions
- Injury collisions reported to the WSP are down 4%, or 203 fewer injury collisions

Equally important, every month our troopers average over 13,000 self-initiated assists to help our friends, families, and children (changing a flat tire, providing directions, transporting motorist for auto parts, gas, etc.). These self-initiated assists do not include the monthly average of 19,000 calls of citizens for roadside assistance from the WSP. Combined together, this means that over *1,000 times per day our troopers are helping motorists*. We fully support this effort to assist the motoring public.

Traffic stops are an effective method of providing a safer motoring environment, but also serve as an effective means of crime control. The transportation of narcotics on our highways *continues* to be a significant concern to all law enforcement. District 3 (Yakima) and District 2 (Seattle) have fielded Serious Highway Crime Apprehension Teams. This program has made 178 misdemeanor drug arrests, 36 felony drug arrests, seized 14 vehicles, and confiscated 205 pounds of cocaine and 8 pounds of marijuana. The efforts of this handful of troopers and K9 Narcotics handlers have been very successful in the first six months of this year and is currently being expanded to all Districts.

With the recent focus on our activity, there has been the inevitable question of whether or not the WSP has a quota system, or are we sacrificing quality for quantity. That is a fair question. Given the data generated by the hard work of our troopers, I believe it is clear that our efforts are directed, and clearly relate to, improving the quality of life our friends, family, and children can enjoy when we use the state's roadway and transportation system.

In our core mission of traffic law enforcement (DUI, seatbelts, aggressive driving, and dangerous speeding), the evidence is overwhelming: preventable and individual driving behaviors and decisions cause loss of life and life-

altering injuries to our friends, family, and children. For example, we know that in 2001, 215 drivers who had been drinking were responsible for 230 deaths (of the 649 total roadway deaths recorded), compared to 179 murders committed in the state. We will continue to fully support strict enforcement of laws that can make our loved ones, our friends, and ourselves safer.

As it relates to other traffic law enforcement activity (general speeding, lane travel, following too closely, etc.), we know that our troopers, exercising professional discretion, make decisions to issue tickets with fines in less than 50% of all speeding stops. Further, we know that in 70% of all traffic violations observed by troopers, a warning is issued instead of a ticket with fine. We fully support the exercise of this professional discretion to educate the motoring public, or enforce as appropriate.

The distribution of traffic fines is controlled by state law. Approximately 57% of all ticket fines are remitted to the local jurisdiction where the WSP citation was issued, and 43% of the fines collected are remitted to the statewide Public Safety and Education Account (PSEA). PSEA account funds to the WSP accounts for less than 5% of the department's overall budget, funding programs such as the Crime Lab, the Methamphetamine Response Teams, and the Criminal Identification Section.

Finally, as long as we must count the senseless and preventable deaths and injuries due to DUI, seatbelt violations, aggressive driving, and dangerous speed, we think it is important to count the number of times we believe our troopers can make a difference through enforcement, education, and assistance.

The WSP fully appreciates the support of the citizens of Washington, Governor Locke, and the Legislature to help us perform our mission. I strongly believe the strength of our department is all the men and women who have devoted their lives to public service. It is truly my honor to be a member of the Washington State Patrol. These early results are encouraging, but there is much work left to be done. We are making a difference!

Chief Ronal W. Serpas
Washington State Patrol

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**Diane C. Perry
Bureau Director
Management Services Bureau**



The Management Services Bureau is responsible for management of all agency financial activities; preparation, justification, and allotment of the department's operating and capital budgets; fiscal notes on proposed legislation; human resource services to Washington State Patrol employees, the agency, and the public; comprehensive facilities management; performance of agency studies, research, revisions to manuals, performance measures, and regulation development; purchasing and management of supplies; and management of the fleet of WSP pursuit and other vehicles.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

In preparation for the 2003-05 budget development, the Management Services Bureau invited Office of Financial Management (OFM) and legislative staff to attend preliminary decision package presentations in May. This was the first time the agency included staff from OFM and the legislature this early in the process.

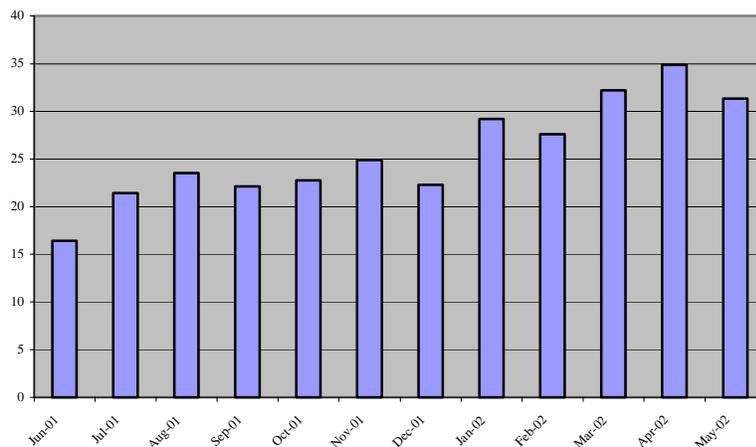
QUALITATIVE OR QUANTITATIVE MEASUREMENT

Electronic Funds Transfer payments reached 34.9% in April 2002. Every payment by electronic means saves the state approximately \$1.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

An automated mainframe report has been developed that enables the agency to collect data for Operation Combined Accident Reduction Effort (CARE) weekends. Previously, employees had to manually tabulate the data. The data for the automated report is taken directly from our timekeeping system and will save over 2,600 hours of staff time annually.

Percent of EFT Payments



**Lowell M. Porter
Deputy Chief
Field Operations Bureau**



The Field Operations Bureau is primarily responsible for traffic law enforcement, collision investigation, and motorist assists on 17,524 miles of state and interstate highways. The bureau is comprised of eight districts, the Administrative Division, Aviation Section, Canine Unit, Explosives Unit, Honor Guard, and Vessel and Terminal Security.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Field Operations Bureau has defined its core mission as addressing *DUI, Speed, Aggressive Driving, and Occupant Protection* (those violations that cause the most collisions and/or injuries). By focusing our efforts on these “core mission” areas, we have realized significant increases in each of these focus areas.

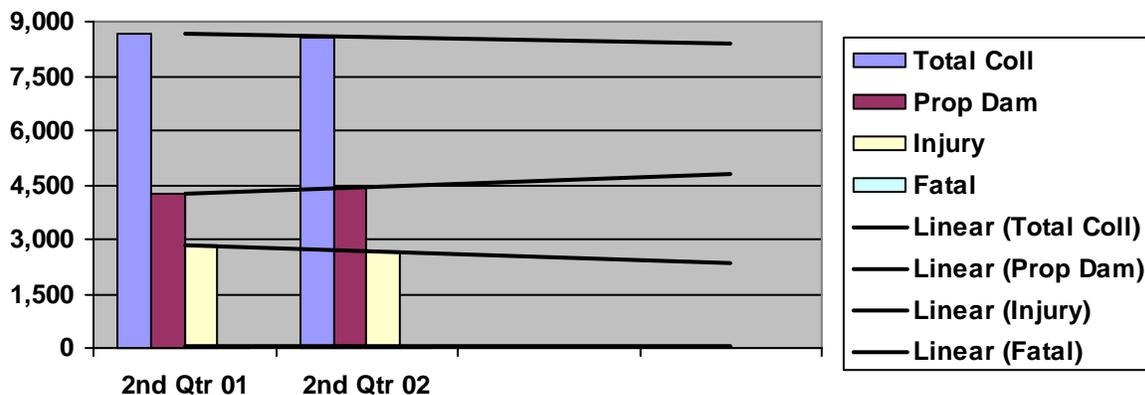
QUALITATIVE OR QUANTITATIVE MEASUREMENT

The table below reflects the results of our efforts during the 2nd Quarter of 2002, compared to the 2nd Quarter of 2001 (DUI numbers are arrests; the other categories are total contacts):

	2 nd Quarter 2001	2 nd Quarter 2002	Percent Change
DUI	3,302	4,161	26%
Speed	91,465	140,557	54%
Aggressive Driving	3,767	7,149	90%
Occupant Protection	13,965	23,107	65%

The desired outcome of our enforcement efforts is to improve public safety. Collisions during the 2nd Quarter of 2002 are down 1% from the 2nd Quarter of 2001. Fatality collisions are down 16% and injury collisions down 6% for the same period.

	2 nd Quarter 2001	2 nd Quarter 2002	Percent Change
Total Collisions	8,668	8,578	-1%
Fatal Collisions	77	65	-16%
Injury Collisions	2,852	2,680	-6%
Property Damage	4,281	4,455	4%



SIGNIFICANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The significant increases in enforcement activity and decrease in fatalities were made possible, in part, by our most significant accomplishment of the quarter—our Click-It-Or-Ticket (CIOT) campaign.

After an intensive public education and awareness effort which was coordinated by the Washington Traffic Safety Commission, our main partners in this campaign, an intense enforcement effort was conducted from May 20-June 2, 2002. This enforcement effort utilized officers on overtime using federal grant funding to augment our regularly scheduled officers. The table below illustrates the results of our CIOT emphasis:

Click-It-Or-Ticket Activity	Total
Vehicle Stops	75,997
Seat Belt Tickets	4,575
Child Restraint Tickets	361
Total Tickets	31,212
Alcohol-Related Arrests	925
Drug Arrests	344



**Maurice C. King
Deputy Chief
Technical Services Bureau**



The Technical Services Bureau provides many diverse services to the entire department, other law enforcement and government agencies, and members of the general public. These services include information technology, employee training and development, emergency communications, and criminal history.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

In June of 2002, the Crime Laboratory Division purchased a set of traceable, certifiable fibers from MICROTRACE. They began to analyze the unique microscopic characteristics of these hundreds of fibers, but they needed a way to organize and quickly retrieve information they gathered. Ken Keiper and Melissa Strickland, Information Technology Division (ITD) programmers, began working closely with Ron Wojciechowski, Tacoma Crime Laboratory, to create a Microsoft Access database that would fit the need. The final product, called the Fiber Reference Collection Database, will be updated with additional fiber samples as they are collected. The database features the ability to record and retrieve information as well as compare information between cases to find similar fibers found in other unsolved crimes.

QUALITATIVE OR QUANTITATIVE MEASUREMENT

Word of the database spread, and in April 2002, Mr. Keiper demonstrated the database to representatives from five states (Alaska, Arizona, Idaho, Montana, and Utah). Each representative requested and was given a copy of the database for use in their crime laboratories.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

So the next question was asked—can this tool be used for other purposes? The team made a few modifications and produced a new database for tracking the large amount of fiber evidence specific to the Green River Killer case. The Tacoma Crime Laboratory used this database exclusively and it was a big success.

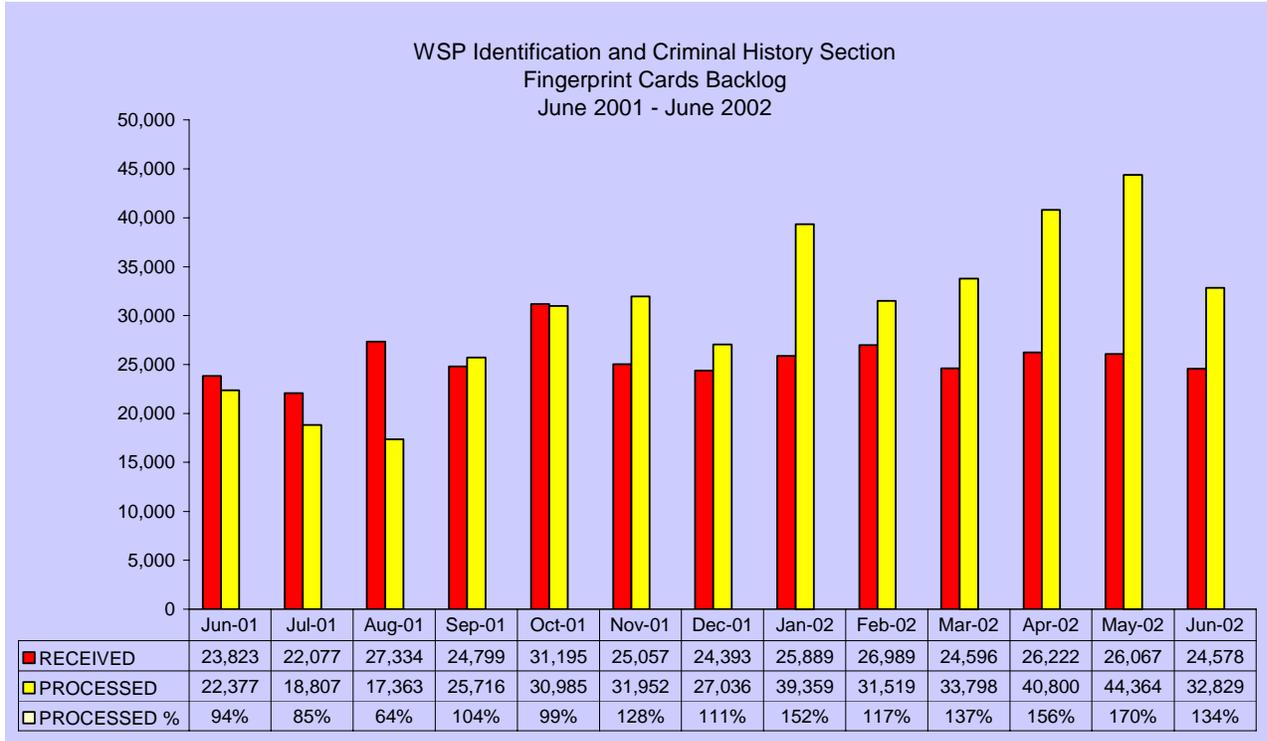
News of the Green River fiber database was passed by word of mouth. Soon the King County Green River Homicide investigation team requested copies of the database. The Washington State Patrol was happy to provide these resources, which will be modified to fit the task force's needs.

By putting today's technology to use and sharing resources, great progress is being made in solving real-life crimes.



SIGNIFICANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Criminal Records Division is making tremendous progress in reducing the fingerprint card backlog. Tentative date to eliminate the fingerprint card backlog is the end of the current calendar year.



**Steven T. Jewell
Deputy Chief
Investigative Services Bureau**



The Investigative Services Bureau consists of four divisions that provide various public services, including the investigation of computer crimes, missing children, narcotics, dismantling of clandestine labs, and the gathering of criminal intelligence; internal audits and investigations; inspection of commercial vehicles and school buses; and fatality and criminal investigations.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

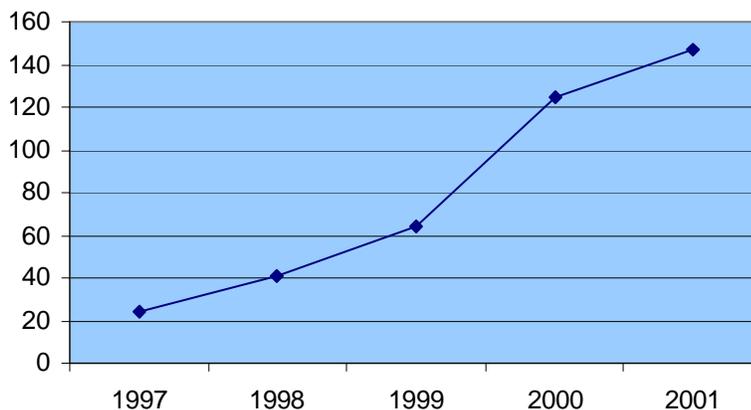
The Washington State Patrol Investigative Assistance Division's Computer Crimes Unit (CCU) recovers relevant evidence that may exist on computer hard drives and other storage media for use in related criminal and internal investigations. The CCU is only one of three units of its kind that provide this service to outside customers; a yearly average of 80% of our investigations is case assists for federal, county and city law enforcement agencies:

	2000	2001	2002
<i>County</i>	29	52	40
<i>City</i>	46	39	25
<i>State</i>	5	13	4
<i>WSP</i>	19	31	19
<i>Federal</i>	6	9	1
<i>Out-of-State</i>	0	3	0
Total	105	147	89

QUALITATIVE OR QUANTITATIVE MEASUREMENT

Criminal exploitation of computer technology in crimes ranging from identity theft to child pornography continues to increase exponentially year by year. Since its inception, the CCU's case load has grown from 24 cases in 1997 to 147 in 2001. If the current trend continues, CCU detectives will investigate nearly 200 cases in 2002:

Computer Crimes Cases



Case Types

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<i>Narcotics</i>	3	3	7	14	31	39
<i>Child Pornography</i>	1	8	20	35	37	37
<i>Theft</i>	4	4	4	8	19	14
<i>Child Molestation</i>	0	0	0	9	20	13
<i>Identity Theft</i>			Not Recorded			8
<i>Fraud</i>	0	3	4	9	35	8
<i>Embezzlement</i>	3	1	2	1	2	3
<i>Sexual Offense</i>	0	5	8	14	11	3
<i>Forgery</i>	2	1	9	11	21	2
<i>Assault</i>	1	0	0	0	2	1
<i>Threats</i>	0	0	0	1	3	1
<i>Homicide</i>	2	4	2	5	10	1
<i>Gambling</i>	1	0	1	2	0	0
<i>Hacking</i>	0	0	0	3	1	0

SIGNIFICANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

CCU detectives were able to restore the hard drive and recover images from a laptop computer found in Afghanistan and belonging to the Al Quada terrorist group. CCU detectives conducted a forensic examination of the suspect's computer and were able to provide key evidence during the prosecution of an Everett school teacher for child molestation.

In May 2002, an anonymous informant to the Missing and Exploited Children's Task Force (MECTF) *Cyber Tip* line resulted in the arrest of an individual for possession and distribution of child pornography on the Internet. The search warrant of his home culminated in the seizure of four large, networked computers and one laptop. Each of these computers contained thousands of images of children being sexually exploited. The identification of these victims has only begun.



**Mary L. Corso
Bureau Director
Fire Protection Bureau**



The Office of the State Fire Marshal, Fire Protection Bureau, provides services to fire districts, government agencies, members of the media, and the general public. These services include fire investigations; fire incident reporting and data collection; fire code review and adoption; construction plan review for fire sprinkler and alarm systems; and fire inspections of high-risk occupancies housing elderly and vulnerable populations. In addition, the bureau regulates the fireworks and sprinkler industry through a licensing program. The State Fire Training Academy provides training to the state's fire departments and districts. The Fire Protection Bureau also provides coordination of Washington State fire service resources for mobilization during natural or human-caused disasters. Terrorism and hazardous materials training, fire and life safety prevention education, and public information services are also responsibilities of the Fire Protection Bureau.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

PIPELINE SAFETY

Following the June 10, 1999, pipeline rupture in Bellingham, the Office of the State Fire Marshal was directed by the legislature to prepare an assessment of first responder readiness for similar pipeline emergencies and develop special training materials and programs for local emergency fire and law enforcement agencies who may be involved in hazardous liquid gas and pipeline accidents.

An extensive survey of fire service and law enforcement agencies was completed to aid in determining first responder readiness. Pipeline response training materials—including instructor lesson plans, training videos, and student handouts—have been assembled for awareness and operations level training. Natural Gas and Petroleum Pipe Emergency Response Guides and Response Cards have been prepared based on the specific needs of local departments. Additionally, training on applications of the National Interagency Incident Management System was conducted and is based upon recognized state and federal field operations guides for oil and chemical spills.

An operational contact list of fire and law enforcement agencies with pipelines located within their jurisdiction has been compiled to ensure communications through phone, e-mail, fax, and direct mail is readily available.

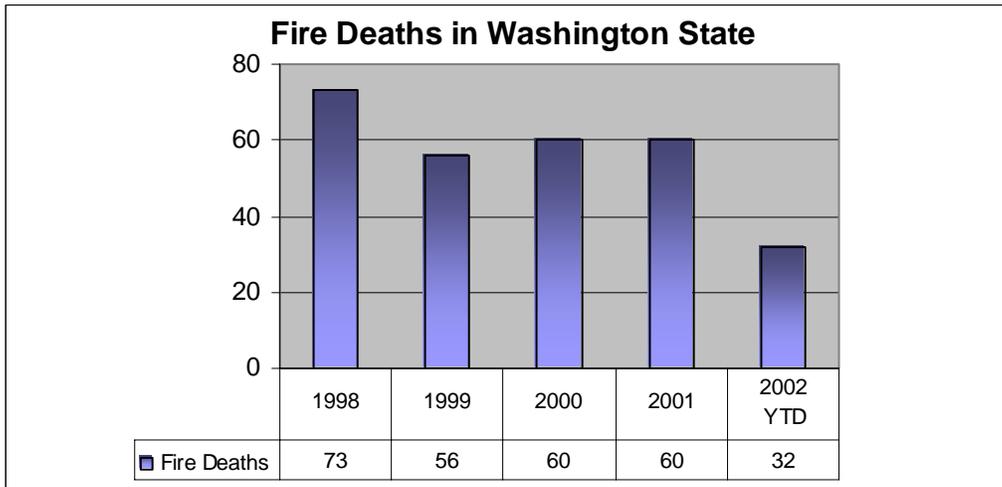
QUALITATIVE OR QUANTITATIVE MEASUREMENT

Pilot training sessions on the application of the Unified Command Model were conducted in June to fire, law enforcement, and industry members on both the east and west side of the state. Presentations focused on regional response, planning, and general pipeline information. The complete training package will be made available in July 2002.



SIGNIFICANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The project was completed through a two-year cooperative effort including fire service representatives, law enforcement representatives, the Utilities and Transportation Commission, the Emergency Management Division, the Department of Ecology, and multiple representatives of the pipeline industry.



1998 saw a 15-year high in fire deaths in Washington State from a yearly average of 30-35 fire deaths per year. While fire deaths remained fairly static over the last three years, we are still experiencing a significant increase in the number of fire deaths from the mid-1990's. Of most concern are the number of fire deaths among the young and the elderly.

State Fire Marshal Mary Corso encourages all citizens to plan and prepare family members for what to do in the event of a fire. First, install smoke detectors on every level of your home, if battery operated, change batteries once a year. Second, develop an escape plan for everyone in your family and practice how to escape at various times of the day and night. Third, plan a meeting place outside for family members to gather at and fourth, call the fire department from a neighbors phone.

Preventing and surviving a fire depends on you.



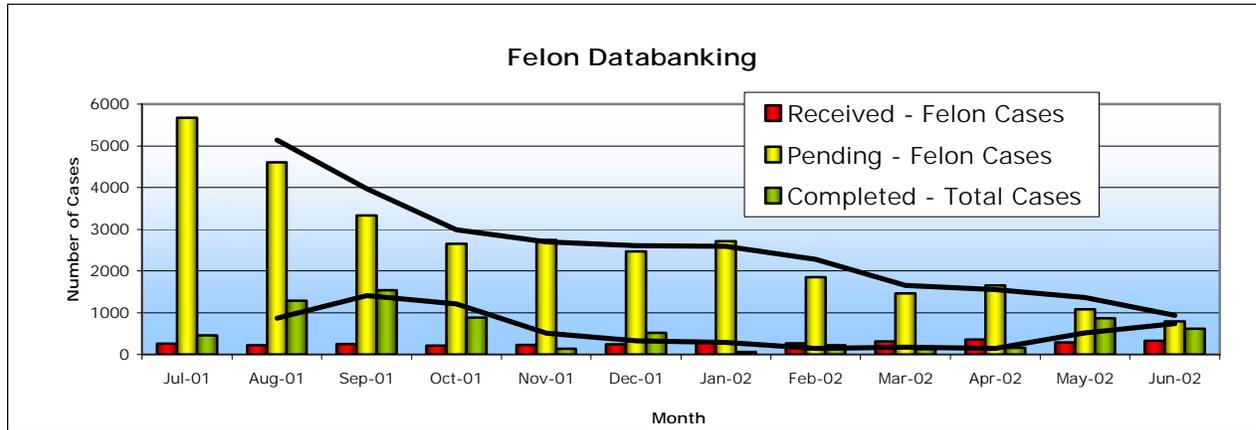
**Dr. Barry K. Logan
Bureau Director
Forensic Laboratory Services Bureau**



The Forensic Laboratory Services Bureau (FLSB) provides a wide range of forensic science expertise to city, county, and state law enforcement officers, assisting agencies at crime scenes, preparing evidence for trial, and providing expert testimony. The bureau coordinates the efforts of the State's Breath Alcohol Test Program, Drug Evaluation and Classification (DEC) Program, six Crime Laboratories, the Latent Print Laboratory, and the State Toxicology Laboratory.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Expanded Felon DNA databank program. This program became effective July 1, 2002. The WAC's governing the collection of the samples are still being addressed. The FLSB is still working with the Attorney General's Office.



QUALITATIVE OR QUANTITATIVE MEASUREMENT

The first training class on how to collect the samples was held in Olympia. Twenty-five Department of Corrections supervisors, managers, and other personnel attended the class.

The second training class is scheduled to be held July 12 in Spokane. There should be approximately 25-30 Corrections personnel in attendance.

The Crime Laboratory Division will be working with a video producer to develop a training video for the collection process.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Crime Laboratory Division personnel, along with the assistance of FLSB personnel, have manufactured 4,000 DNA Collection Kits.

To date, there have been approximately 2,000 kits distributed to user agencies.



PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

On July 1, 2002, Forensic Technology performed a site visit of the Integrated Ballistics Identification System (IBIS) program for installation at the new Seattle Crime Laboratory. ("Forensic Technology" is the company that manufacturers the equipment.)

QUALITATIVE OR QUANTITATIVE MEASUREMENT

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms will be purchasing and paying for the installation of the IBIS equipment with federal funds.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Once the IBIS position is staffed and the equipment installed in the Seattle Crime Laboratory, the Crime Laboratory Division will be able to offer services from both the Seattle and Tacoma Crime Laboratories to law enforcement agencies across the state.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Staffing the Kennewick Crime Laboratory with the help of the WSP Human Resource Division.

QUALITATIVE OR QUANTITATIVE MEASUREMENT

With the hiring system in place, the Crime Laboratory has been successful in staffing the Kennewick Crime Laboratory with two new Forensic Scientist 2 (in training). Personnel from the Spokane Crime Laboratory are providing on-site training so the personnel can be familiar with the instruments and other areas in the laboratory. Providing on-site training helps the scientists to become familiar with the law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, and other individuals they will be working with in the area.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The restaffing of the Kennewick Crime Laboratory will help meet the needs of the local agencies and the overall goals of the Crime Laboratory Division.

